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(54) On the press development of a diazo based printing plate

Entwicklung von lithographischen Diazodruckplatten auf der Druckpresse

Développement sur presse de plaques lithographiques à base de composés diazo

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| EP-A- 0 601 240 | EP-A- 0 703 499 |
| WO-A-90/02044 | WO-A-93/05446 |
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Description

1. Field of the invention

[0001] The present invention relates to a method for making a printing plate involving the use of a diazo based printing plate. In particular, the method of the present invention involves on press development of a diazo based printing plate.

2. Background of the invention

[0002] Lithography is the process of printing from specially prepared surfaces, some areas of which are capable of accepting lithographic ink, whereas other areas, when moistened with water, will not accept the ink. The areas which accept ink form the printing image areas and the ink-rejecting areas form the background areas.

[0003] In the art of photolithography, a photographic material is made imagewise receptive to oily or greasy inks in the photo-exposed (negative-working) or in the non-exposed areas (positive-working) on a hydrophilic background.

[0004] In the production of common lithographic printing plates, also called surface litho plates or planographic printing plates, a support that has affinity to water or obtains such affinity by chemical treatment is coated with a thin layer of a photosensitive composition. Coatings for that purpose include light-sensitive polymer layers containing diazo compounds, dichromate-sensitized hydrophilic colloids and a large variety of synthetic photopolymers. Particularly diazo-sensitized systems are widely used.

[0005] Several types of supports can be used for the manufacturing of a diazo-sensitized lithographic printing plate. Common supports are metal supports like Al or Zn and paper bases. These supports, if not sufficient hydrophilic by themselves, are first coated with a hydrophilic layer to form the hydrophilic background of the printing plate and a top layer containing the diazo compound is then applied (see for example DE-P-1900469, DE-P-2030634 and US-P-3971660).

[0006] It is known to use as hydrophilic layer in these systems a layer containing polyvinyl alcohol and hydrolyzed tetraethyl orthosilicate and preferably also silicium dioxide and/or titanium dioxide as described in e.g. EP-A 601240, GB-P-1419512, FR-P-2300354, US-P-3971660 and 4284705. This hydrophilic layer is overcoated with a light-sensitive layer containing a diazo resin or a diazonium salt in a polymeric binder.

[0007] Upon image-wise exposure of the light-sensitive layer the exposed image areas become water insoluble and the unexposed areas remain water soluble. The plate is then developed with water to remove the diazonium salt or diazo resin in the unexposed areas.

[0008] Commercially available diazo based printing plates most commonly use an anodized and roughened

aluminium as a support having a hydrophilic surface. However, commercial plates are also available that use a flexible support such as paper provided with a hydrophilic layer that offer a advantage of cost over alu-

5 minium based printing plates. For example, Lithocraft 10008 FOTOPlate™ is a diazo based printing plate that comprises on a paper support a hydrophilic layer on top of which is provided a diazo based photosensitive layer. According to plate instructions of the supplier, a 10 plate can be prepared by image-wise exposure of the lithographic printing plate precursor or imaging element, mounting the exposed imaging element on the press and wiping its surface with Lithocraft® 10008 Developer Desensitizer. The plate instructions also contemplate a 15 method wherein no developer desensitizer is used. However, such method most often results in poor lithographic performance so that in practice a Developer Desensitizer is almost always needed. This problem is particularly apparent when the imaging element was stored 20 for a long time before using it in making of a printing plate.

[0009] WO 93/05446 discloses a lithographic printing plate for use on a printing press, with minimal or no additional processing after photoexposure, comprising a 25 printing plate substrate; a photosensitive hydrophilic layer having a polymeric hydrophilic binder and a photopolymerizable, photocrosslinkable or photoreangeable compound capable of promoting insolubilization or hardening in areas of photoexposure; and a photosensitive hydrophobic layer having a polymeric hydrophobic binder and a photopolymerizable, photocrosslinkable or photoreangeable compound capable of promoting insolubilization or hardening in areas of photoexposure.

[0010] Development of a diazo based printing plate 35 having a flexible support on a printing press thus potentially has the advantage of a further cost reduction and moreover would provide convenience for a printer.

3. Summary of the invention

[0011] Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to improve the lithographic performance of a diazo based printing plate comprising as a lithographic base 40 a flexible support provided with an ink-repellant layer 45 when used in on the press development.

[0012] Further objects of the present invention will become clear from the description hereinafter.

[0013] According to the present invention there is provided a method for making a lithographic printing plate 50 comprising the steps of:

55 (1) image-wise exposing an imaging element having on a plastic film support in the order given (i) a uniform ink-repellant layer comprising a cross-linked hydrophilic binder and (ii) a photosensitive layer comprising a diazonium salt or a diazo resin; (2) and developing a thus obtained image-wise exposed imaging element by mounting it on a print cyl-

inder of a printing press and supplying an aqueous dampening liquid and/or ink to said photosensitive layer.

[0014] The present invention also provides a method for making multiple copies of an original comprising the steps of:

- (1) image-wise exposing an imaging element having on a plastic film support in the order given (i) a uniform ink-repellant layer comprising a cross-linked hydrophilic binder and (ii) a photosensitive layer comprising a diazonium salt or a diazo resin;
- (2) mounting a thus obtained image-wise exposed imaging element without development, on a print cylinder of a printing press;
- (3) rotating said print cylinder while supplying an aqueous dampening liquid and/or supplying ink to said photosensitive layer of said imaging element and
- (4) transferring ink from said imaging element to a receiving element, which is generally a sheet of paper.

4. Detailed description of the invention

[0015] It has been found that by development of an imaging element in accordance with the present invention on the printing press, excellent lithographic performance is obtained in case a plastic film support provided with a cross-linked hydrophilic binder layer as an ink-repellant layer is used. It has further been found that the lithographic performance is much less dependent of the time the imaging element was stored before actual preparation of a printing plate therefrom. Moreover, no particular liquid such as a developer desensitizer needs to be wiped on the exposed imaging element to achieve this lithographic performance.

[0016] Preferably, the photosensitive layer of an imaging element in accordance with the present invention is wiped with e.g. a cotton pad or sponge soaked with water before mounting the imaging element on the press or at least before the printing press starts running. This will remove some unexposed diazonium salt or diazo resin but will not actually develop the imaging element. However, it has the advantage that possible substantial contamination of the dampening system of the press and ink used is avoided.

[0017] An exposed imaging element in accordance with the present invention is preferably mounted on a printing press and used to print shortly after the exposure. It is however possible to store an exposed imaging element for some time in the dark before using it on a printing press to print copies.

[0018] The imaging element for use in accordance with the present invention comprises on a plastic film support in the order given (i) an ink-repellant layer comprising a cross-linked hydrophilic binder and (ii) a pho-

tosensitive layer comprising a diazonium salt or a diazo resin.

[0019] As hydrophilic binder in the ink repellent layer there may be used hydrophilic (co)polymers such as for

5 example, homopolymers and copolymers of vinyl alcohol, acrylamide, methylol acrylamide, methylol methacrylamide, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, hydroxyethyl acrylate, hydroxyethyl methacrylate or maleic anhydride/vinylmethylether copolymers. The hydrophilicity of the (co)polymer or (co)polymer mixture used is preferably the same as or higher than the hydrophilicity of polyvinyl acetate hydrolyzed to at least an extent of 60 percent by weight, preferably 80 percent by weight.

[0020] According to a highly preferred embodiment in 15 connection with the present invention, a hydrolyzed tetraalkyl orthosilicate cross-linker is used to cross-link the hydrophilic binder. However, other cross-linkers can be used such as e.g. a formaldehyde, glyoxal, polyisocyanate etc...

[0021] Examples of hydrolyzed tetraalkyl orthosilicate crosslinking agents are hydrolyzed tetraethyl orthosilicate and hydrolyzed tetramethyl orthosilicate.

[0022] The amount of crosslinking agent, in particular of tetraalkyl orthosilicate, is preferably at least 0.2 parts 20 by weight per part by weight of hydrophilic binder, preferably between 0.5 and 5 parts by weight, more preferably between 1.0 parts by weight and 3 parts by weight.

[0023] The ink repellent layer in the imaging element used in accordance with the present invention preferably 25 also contains substances that increase the mechanical strength and the porosity of the layer. For this purpose colloidal silica may be used. The colloidal silica employed may be in the form of any commercially available water-dispersion of colloidal silica for example having an average particle size up to 40 nm, e.g. 20 nm. In addition inert particles of larger size than the colloidal silica can be added e.g. silica prepared according to Stöber as described in J. Colloid and Interface Sci., Vol. 26, 1968, pages 62 to 69 or alumina particles or particles

30 having an average diameter of at least 100 nm which are particles of titanium dioxide or other heavy metal oxides. By incorporating these particles the surface of the ink repellent layer is given a uniform rough texture consisting of microscopic hills and valleys, which serve as 35 storage places for water in background areas.

[0024] The thickness of the ink repellent layer in the material of this invention may vary in the range of 0.2 to 40 25 µm and is preferably 1 to 10 µm.

[0025] Particular examples of suitable ink-repellant 45 layers for use in accordance with the present invention are disclosed in EP-A 601240, GB-P-1419512, FR-P-2300354, US-P-3971660, US-P-4284705 and EP-A 50 514490.

[0026] Examples of low-molecular weight diazonium 55 salt for use in the present invention include: benzidine tetrazoniumchloride, 3,3'-dimethylbenzidine tetrazoniumchloride, 3,3'-dimethoxybenzidine tetrazoniumchloride, 4,4'-diaminodiphenylamine tetrazoniumchlo-

ride, 3,3'-diethylbenzidine tetrazoniumsulfate, 4-aminodiphenylamine diazoniumsulfate, 4-aminodiphenylamine diazoniumchloride, 4-piperidino aniline diazoniumsulfate, 4-diethylamino aniline diazoniumsulfate and oligomeric condensation products of diazodiphenylamine and formaldehyde.

[0027] Examples of diazo resins useful in the present invention include condensation products of an aromatic diazonium salt as the light-sensitive substance. Such condensation products are known and are described, for example, in German Pat. no. 1214086. They are in general prepared by condensation of a polynuclear aromatic diazonium compound, preferably of substituted or unsubstituted diphenylamine-4-diazonium salts, with active carbonyl compounds, preferably formaldehyde, in a strongly acid medium.

[0028] In addition to the diazo resin or diazonium salt the photosensitive layer according to the present invention preferably contains dispersed water-insoluble polymers. The aqueous dispersion of water insoluble polymer is preferably cationic or nonionic either e.g. as a result of an emulsifier or by having the cationic or nonionic group linked to the polymer. The water insoluble polymer is preferably a solid particulate having a size in the range of about 100 Angstroms to 1 micron in diameter and does not form a film below 30 °C. In general, any polymer which carries a cationic or nonionic group or which can be formulated into an emulsion using a cationic or nonionic emulsifier can be employed in the present invention. Suitable polymers include homopolymers and copolymers of styrene, methylacrylate, ethylacrylate, butylacrylate, methylmethacrylate, ethylmethacrylate, butyl methacrylate, vinyl acetate, vinyl chloride, vinylidene chloride, butadiene, methyl styrene, vinyl toluene, dimethylaminoethyl acrylate, acrylic acid, methacrylic acid, isoprene, chloroprene, maleic anhydride, ethylene glycol acrylates such as polyethylene glycol acrylate, halogenated vinyl aromatics such as chlorostyrene and bromostyrene, methylvinyl ether, vinyl pyrrolidone, polyurethane and the like.

[0029] Among the cationic and nonionic emulsifiers which can be used in the present invention are: ammonium salts of substituted amines containing alkyl and/or aryl groups attached to the nitrogen, alkyl or aryl sulfonium salts, alkyl and alkyl-aryl polyethers, cationic or nonionic fluorosurfactants and polyoles.

[0030] The thickness of the photosensitive layer in the material of this invention may vary in the range of 0.1 to 10 µm and is preferably between 0.5 and 2.5 µm.

[0031] The photosensitivity of an imaging element in connection with the present invention is preferably such that an exposure to day light to an extent of not more than 250 000 lux.s does not substantially result in changes in the lithographic behaviour of the printing plate. This will allow sufficient convenience in handling and mounting of an image-wise exposed imaging element. The photosensitivity of the imaging element may be easily adapted by appropriate choice of a particular

diazo resin or diazonium salt, the amount thereof and the thickness of the photosensitive layer.

[0032] The imaging element in connection with the present invention advantageously contains water-soluble dyes such as rhodamines, sudan blue, methylene blue, eosin or trifenylmethane dyes such as crystal violet, victoria pure blue, malachite green, methylviolet and fuchsin or dye pigments. These colorants may be incorporated in the photosensitive layer and/or ink-repellant layer.

[0033] Various plastic film supports may be used for the imaging element in accordance with the present invention provided it has been treated to provide a surface to which the ink-repellant layer can be applied and adheres. Examples of such supports are photographic film bases e.g. substrated polyethylene terephthalate film, cellulose acetate film, polystyrene film, polycarbonate film etc... The plastic film support may be opaque or transparent.

[0034] According to a particular preferred embodiment in connection with the present invention, a polyester film support is used to which an adhesion improving layer has been provided. Particularly suitable adhesion improving layers for use in accordance with the present invention comprise a hydrophilic binder and colloidal silica as disclosed in EP-A 619524, EP-A 620502 and EP-A 619525. Preferably, the amount of silica in the adhesion improving layer is 200 mg per m² and 750 mg per m². Further, the ratio of silica to hydrophilic binder is preferably more than 1 and the surface area of the colloidal silica is preferably at least 300 m² per gram, more preferably a surface area of 500 m² per gram.

[0035] In accordance with the present invention, the imaging element may comprise additional layers. In particular it is preferred to include an intermediate layer between the ink-repellant layer and the photosensitive layer to improve the developability of the imaging element. A particular suitable intermediate layer for this purpose is disclosed in EP-A 601240 and comprises an organic

compound having cationic groups. The organic compounds having cationic groups are preferably hydrophilic and may be low molecular weight compounds but are preferably polymers. Preferred compounds are those having one or more ammonium groups or amino groups that can be converted to ammonium groups in an acidic medium. An especially preferred type of cationic compounds are polysaccharides modified with one or more groups containing an ammonium or amino group.

[0036] The exposure of the imaging element used in the present invention advantageously proceeds with ultraviolet light optionally in combination with blue light in the wavelength range of 250 to 500 nm. Useful exposure sources are high or medium pressure halogen mercury vapour lamps, e.g. of 1000 W. Since most lithography is done by the offset process, the imaging element is exposed in such a way that the image obtained thereon is right reading. The exposure may be an exposure us-

ing optics or a contact exposure.

[0037] Subsequent to image-wise exposure, the image-wise exposed imaging element, after optional wiping, is mounted on a print cylinder of a printing press with the backside of the imaging element (side of the support opposite to the side having the photosensitive layer). According to a preferred embodiment, the printing press is then started and while the print cylinder with the imaging element mounted thereon rotates, the dampener rollers that supply dampening liquid are dropped on the imaging element and subsequent thereto the ink rollers are dropped. Generally, after about 10 revolutions of the print cylinder the first clear and useful prints are obtained.

[0038] According to an alternative method, the ink rollers and dampener rollers may be dropped simultaneously or the ink rollers may be dropped first.

[0039] Suitable dampening liquids that can be used in connection with the present invention are aqueous liquids generally having an acidic pH and comprising an alcohol such as isopropanol. With regard to dampening liquids useful in the present invention, there is no particular limitation and commercially available dampening liquids, also known as fountain solutions, can be used.

[0040] The invention is illustrated by way of the following examples without the intention to limit the invention thereto. All parts are by weight unless otherwise specified.

EXAMPLE 1

Preparation of a lithographic base

[0041] To 440 g of a dispersion containing 21,5 % TiO_2 (average particle size 0.3 to 0.4 μm) and 2,5 polyvinyl alcohol in deionized water were subsequently added, while stirring, 250 g of a 5 % polyvinyl alcohol solution in water, 105 g of a hydrolyzed 22 % tetramethylorthosilicate emulsion in water and 12 g of a 10 % solution of a wetting agent.

To this mixture was added 193 g of deionized water and the pH was adjusted to pH = 4.

[0042] The obtained dispersion was coated on an polyethyleneterephthalate film support (coated with a hydrophilic adhesion layer) to a wet coating thickness of 50 g/m^2 , dried at 30° C, and subsequently hardened by subjecting it to a temperature of 57° C for 1 week.

[0043] To this base was further provided an aqueous solution (pH = 5) of Dormacid™ (a dextran modified with a diethylaminoethyl group available from Pfeifer & Langen) and a cationic wetting agent to a dry coating thickness of 30 mg Dormacid per m^2 . The obtained element was then heated for 1 week at 57° C.

Preparation of the imaging elements

[0044] An imaging element according to the invention was produced by preparing the following light-sensitive

composition and coating it to the above described lithographic base in an amount of 35 g/m^2 (wet coating amount) and drying at 30° C.

5 Preparation of the light-sensitive coating

[0045] To 63 g of a 20 % dispersion of polymethylmethacrylate (particle diameter of 40 nm) stabilized with cetyltrimethylammoniumbromide in deionized water

10 was subsequently added, while stirring, 120 g of a 5% solution of a 98% hydrolyzed polyvinylacetate, having a weight average molecular weight of 200 000 g/mol (MOWIOL™ 56-98 available from Hoechst), in water and 15 g of a dispersion containing 10 % of Heliogen™

15 Blue D 7565 (available from BASF) and 5 % polyvinylalcohol (MOWIOL™ 56-98) in water. 46 g of a 15 % solution of the condensation product of diphenylamine diazonium salt and formaldehyde (NEGALUX™ N18 available from PCAS) and 20 g of a 15 % solution of the

20 condensation product of methox-diphenylamine diazonium salt and formaldehyde (DIAZO No. 8 available from Fairmount) in water was then slowly added. Finally 30 g of a 1.6 % solution of cationic fluor containing surfactant (Fluorad™ FC135 available from 3M) in water,

25 and 726 ml of water were added.

Preparation of a printing plate and making copies of the original

30 [0046] The above described imaging element was exposed through an original (mask) to a high pressure halogen mercury vapour lamp of 1000 W at a distance of 70 cm for 90s.

[0047] Further the imaging element was mounted on 35 an ABD360™ offsetpress with VARN™ KOMPAC II dampening system.

As an ink was used VanSon™ RB2329 and as a fountain solution G671c (3 % in water). Subsequently water is applied to the plate surface using a sponge wetted with 40 water, wiping the entire plate surface and hereby removing some of the non-image parts.

[0048] Subsequently the press is started by first dropping the dampener rollers on the wet plate for 5 revolutions and subsequent dropping the ink rollers for 5 revolutions.

45 Printing was started and a good printing quality was obtained without any ink uptake in the non-image parts.

Example 2

50 [0049] An imaging element as described above, was conditioned at 25° C at 40 % relative humidity for 24 hours and under these conditions packaged in a closed aluminium bag being impermeable for water. The packages were then stored for 24 hours at 57° C.

[0050] Preparation of a printing plate and making copies of the original was carried out as described above.

[0051] A good printing quality was obtained without

any ink uptake in the non-image parts.

Example 3

[0052] An imaging element as described above was prepared except for the preparation of the lithographic base. A polyethylene coated paper base with 12 g PE / 105 g paper was used instead of a polyethyleneterephthalate film coated with a hydrophilic adhesion layer.

[0053] Preparation of a printing plate and making copies of the original was carried out as described in example 1.

A good printing quality was obtained without any ink uptake in the non-image parts.

Example 4

[0054] An imaging element as used in example 3 was conditioned at 25° C at 40 % relative humidity for 24 hours and under these conditions packaged in a closed aluminium bag being impermeable for water. The packages were then stored for 24 hours at 57° C.

[0055] Preparation of a printing plate and making copies of the original was carried out as described above. No good printing quality was obtained, i.e. ink uptake in the non-image parts occurred.

Claims

1. A method for making a lithographic printing plate comprising the steps of:

(1) image-wise exposing an imaging element having on a plastic film support in the order given (i) a uniform ink-repellant layer comprising a cross-linked hydrophilic binder and (ii) a photosensitive layer comprising a diazonium salt or a diazo resin;
 (2) and developing a thus obtained image-wise exposed imaging element by mounting it on a print cylinder of a printing press and supplying an aqueous dampening liquid and/or ink to said photosensitive layer while rotating said print cylinder.

2. A method according to claim 1 wherein said hydrophilic binder is cross-linked by means of a hydrolysed alkylorthosilicate.

3. A method according to claim 2 wherein said imaging element further comprises an intermediate layer being comprised between said ink-repellant layer and said photosensitive layer, said intermediate layer comprising an organic compound having a cationic group.

4. A method according to claim 3 wherein said organic

compound is a polysaccharide having one or more cationic groups.

5. A method according to any of the above claims wherein said hydrophilic binder is polyvinyl alcohol.

6. A method for making multiple copies of an original comprising the steps of:

(1) image-wise exposing an imaging element having on a support in the order given (i) a uniform ink-repellant layer comprising a cross-linked hydrophilic and (ii) a photosensitive layer comprising a diazonium salt or a diazo resin;
 (2) mounting a thus obtained image-wise exposed imaging element without development, on a print cylinder of a printing press;
 (3) rotating said print cylinder while supplying an aqueous dampening liquid and/or supplying ink to said photosensitive layer of said imaging element and
 (4) transferring ink from said imaging element to a receiving element.

25 7. A method according to claim 6 wherein said hydrophilic binder is cross-linked by means of a hydrolysed alkylorthosilicate.

8. A method according to claim 7 wherein said imaging element further comprises an intermediate layer being comprised between said ink-repellant layer and said photosensitive layer, said intermediate layer comprising an organic compound having a cationic group.

35 9. A method according to claim 8 wherein said organic compound is a polysaccharide having one or more cationic groups.

40 10. A method according to any of claims 6 to 9 wherein said hydrophilic binder is polyvinyl alcohol.

11. A method according to claim 6 wherein said image-wise exposed imaging element is wiped before rotating said print cylinder while supplying dampening liquid and/or ink.

Patentansprüche

50 1. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung einer lithografischen Druckplatte, das die folgenden Stufen umfaßt :

(1) die bildmäßige Belichtung eines bildzeugenden Elements, das auf einer Kunststofffolienunterlage der angegebenen Reihe nach (i) eine gleichmäßige farbabstoßende Schicht mit einem vernetzten hydrophilen Bindemittel und

(ii) eine lichtempfindliche, ein Diazoniumsalz oder ein Diazoharz enthaltende Schicht enthält,
 (2) und die Entwicklung eines so erhaltenen bildmäßig belichteten bilderzeugenden Elements, indem man es auf eine Drucktrommel einer Druckpresse aufspannt und bei drehender Drucktrommel der lichtempfindlichen Schicht ein wässriges Feuchtwasser und/oder Druckfarbe zuführt.

2. Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das hydrophile Bindemittel mit einem hydrolysierten Tetraalkylorthosilikat vernetzt ist.

3. Verfahren nach Anspruch 2, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das bilderzeugende Element zwischen der farbabstoßenden Schicht und der lichtempfindlichen Schicht ferner eine Zwischenschicht mit einer eine kationische Gruppe enthaltenden organischen Verbindung enthält.

4. Verfahren nach Anspruch 3, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die organische Verbindung ein Polysaccharid mit einer oder mehreren kationischen Gruppen ist.

5. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der vorstehenden Ansprüche, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das hydrophile Bindemittel Polyvinylalkohol ist.

6. Ein Verfahren zur Herstellung mehrfacher Kopien aus einer Vorlage, das die folgenden Stufen umfaßt :

(1) die bildmäßige Belichtung eines bilderzeugenden Elements, das auf einer Unterlage der angegebenen Reihe nach (i) eine gleichmäßige farbabstoßende Schicht mit einem vernetzten hydrophilen Bindemittel und (ii) eine lichtempfindliche, ein Diazoniumsalz oder ein Diazoharz enthaltende Schicht enthält,
 (2) das ohne vorangehende Entwicklung vorgenommene Aufspannen eines so erhaltenen bildmäßig belichteten bilderzeugenden Elements auf eine Drucktrommel einer Druckpresse,
 (3) das Drehen der Drucktrommel, wobei der lichtempfindlichen Schicht des bilderzeugenden Elements ein wässriges Feuchtwasser und/oder Druckfarbe zugeführt werden, und
 (4) die Übertragung von Druckfarbe vom bilderzeugenden Element auf ein Empfangselement.

7. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das hydrophile Bindemittel mit einem hydrolysierten Tetraalkylorthosilikat vernetzt ist.

8. Verfahren nach Anspruch 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das bilderzeugende Element zwischen der farbabstoßenden Schicht und der lichtempfindlichen Schicht ferner eine Zwischenschicht mit einer eine kationische Gruppe enthaltenden organischen Verbindung enthält.

9. Verfahren nach Anspruch 8, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß die organische Verbindung ein Polysaccharid mit einer oder mehreren kationischen Gruppen ist.

10. Verfahren nach irgendeinem der Ansprüche 6 bis 9, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das hydrophile Bindemittel Polyvinylalkohol ist.

11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, daß das bildmäßig belichtete bilderzeugende Element vor dem Starten der Drucktrommel während der Zuführung von Feuchtwasser und/oder Druckfarbe gewischt wird.

Revendications

25

1. Un procédé pour faire une plaque d'impression lithographique, comprenant les phases consistant à:
 - (1) exposer en forme d'image un élément formateur d'image possédant sur un support de film plastique, dans l'ordre donné, (i) une couche uniforme repoussant l'encre comprenant un liant hydrophile réticulé et (ii) une couche photosensible comprenant un sel de diazonium ou une résine diazo;
 - (2) et développer un élément formateur d'image exposé en forme d'image qu'on a obtenu de cette manière en le montant sur un cylindre d'impression d'une presse à imprimer et en fournissant un liquide de mouillage aqueux et/ou de l'encre à la couche photosensible pendant que l'on fait tourner ledit cylindre d'impression.
2. Un procédé selon la revendication 1, caractérisé en ce que ledit liant hydrophile est réticulé au moyen d'un orthosilicate de tétraalkyle hydrolysé.
3. Un procédé selon la revendication 2, caractérisé en ce que ledit élément formateur d'image contient en plus une couche intermédiaire comprise entre ladite couche repoussant l'encre et ladite couche photosensible, cette couche intermédiaire comprenant un composé organique qui possède un groupe cationique.
4. Un procédé selon la revendication 3, caractérisé en ce que ledit composé organique est un polysaccha-

ride possédant un ou plusieurs groupes cationiques.

5. Un procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications ci-dessus, caractérisé en ce que ledit liant hydrophile et de l'alcool polyvinyle. 5
6. Un procédé pour faire plusieurs copies d'un original, comprenant les phases consistant à: 10
 - (1) exposer en forme d'image un élément formateur d'image possédant sur un support de film plastique, dans l'ordre donné, (i) une couche uniforme repoussant l'encre comprenant un liant hydrophile réticulé et (ii) une couche photosensible comprenant un sel de diazonium ou une résine diazo;
 - (2) monter, sans développement, un élément formateur d'image exposé en forme d'image qu'on a obtenu de cette manière sur un cylindre d'impression d'une presse à imprimer;
 - (3) faire tourner ledit cylindre d'impression en fournissant un liquide de mouillage aqueux et/ou en fournissant de l'encre à la couche photosensible dudit élément formateur d'image et 15
 - (4) transférer de l'encre dudit élément formateur d'image vers un élément récepteur. 20
7. Un procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que ledit liant hydrophile est réticulé au moyen d'un orthosilicate de tétraalkyle hydrolysé. 25
8. Un procédé selon la revendication 7, caractérisé en ce que ledit élément formateur d'image contient en plus une couche intermédiaire comprise entre ladite couche repoussant l'encre et ladite couche photosensible, cette couche intermédiaire comprenant un composé organique qui possède un groupe cationique. 30
9. Un procédé selon la revendication 8, caractérisé en ce que ledit composé organique est un polysaccharide possédant un ou plusieurs groupes cationiques. 35
10. Un procédé selon l'une quelconque des revendications 6 à 9, caractérisé en ce que ledit liant hydrophile et de l'alcool polyvinyle. 40
11. Un procédé selon la revendication 6, caractérisé en ce que l'élément formateur d'image exposé en forme d'image est essuyé avant de faire tourner ledit cylindre d'impression pendant qu'on fournit le liquide de mouillage et/ou l'encre. 45